

FRENCH INDOCHINA

are always a subject for merriment to the arrived, and of humiliation to cavalry officers. Buffaloes and oxen are for labour. They are brought to Annam from Siam or and a of poor farmers will often pool their resources

for a
The to Increasing animal husbandry, as an economic are numerous and varied. Tiger raids have great importance, in the underpopulated mountain regions during the winter is scarce. Natives are unwilling to kill the tigers turn to a diet of human flesh. Animal stealing, too, has a well-organized industry* especially with the introduction of French law. Napoleon could not be expected to have foreseen the of such thievery in Indo-China. The greatest of all is the prevalence of the epizootic, against which the service has made but little headway. The Institut has on problem, but as yet it is one of the most in French agricultural effort. Very recently, in 1936, the prohibited the importation of Indo-Chinese of the outbreak of a cattle pest in Cambodia.

w the of Indo-China's mines, and one of the resources. Coal, largely anthracite, is the most tin form 96.5 per cent of the total per of these mines are situated in Tonkin, the of an dense population has marked for an The deposits are along the Bay of Along, ike proximity to deep-water ports. }e» are zinc, lead, tin, and phosphate, with iti! of and iron, Laos has almost all the tin, the precious stones, and Cochin- Cfaina mined from time imme- and has for the modern prospector,

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 Vilers In In 1881 Le Myre de
 the to French engineers to
 study the he Japanese production.